



כתובות דף מ'ג

1. רש"י ד"ה ומודה בקנס פטור writes that he ONLY claimed the קנס. Why is this necessary, the משנה says מעשה, which implies that he is demanding whatever is associated with the מעשה, including קנס and פגם ובושת?
2. The גמרא asks that חבלות are דגופא, and רש"י writes that the father is not entitled to צער. Since a חובל has to pay 5 things, why are we discussing צער as opposed to נזק? What would be the הלכה where the נזק occurred without causing צער?
3. The משנה writes 'גירשה או נתארמלה ובו' why doesn't it just say גירשה או נתארמלה?
4. The משנה says that a father gets his daughter's כתובה if she got engaged and divorced. Why is the father entitled to the כתובה? We know that in the case of אנוסה or מפותה the תורה specifically writes that it belongs to the father, but where does he get the rights to her כתובה?
5. רש"י דה כתובתה שלה writes that we go according to the time she collects the כתובה and not according to when it was written. Why is רש"י explaining this here in the משנה, since the גמרא will discuss this exact reason shortly? Usually he would say, like the גמרא explains.
6. רש"י דה תו לא חזיא לאינסובי writes that the תנא didn't write פורענות. What does he mean to explain with this?

**לע"נ אבי מורי הרב יעקב בן ר' קיים משה יצחק ז"ל
לע"נ הרב צבי ליפא בן יחיאל ישראל זצ"ל**

If you have any comments or suggestions, please email me at Ygrunhaus@gmail.com

לימוד מסכת כתובות מוקדש
לע"נ ר' חיים יהודה ב"ר אליעזר ז"ל
IN MEMORY OF MR. HERBY STAVSKY Z"L